



General Assembly

February Session, 2010

Raised Bill No. 5539

LCO No. 2697

02697_____JUD

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

Introduced by:
(JUD)

***AN ACT CONCERNING JUDICIAL BRANCH POWERS AND
PROCEDURES AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION
SYSTEM.***

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 51-200 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

3 Terms of the Supreme Court shall be held at Hartford [on the first
4 Tuesday of each month except July, August and September. Each term
5 shall continue until the business ready for disposition at its beginning
6 is disposed of] and the specific dates of such terms shall be posted on
7 the Internet web site of the Judicial Branch. Special [terms] sessions
8 may be held at any other time or place as fixed by rule of the judges or
9 on call of the Chief Justice.

10 Sec. 2. Section 51-203 of the general statutes is repealed and the
11 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

12 (a) Assignment of cases for hearing by the Supreme Court shall be
13 made by the chief clerk of the Supreme Court, [at the Supreme Court
14 room in Hartford,] under the direction of the Chief Justice or an

15 associate judge designated by the Chief Justice. [, on or before the
16 Thursday preceding the beginning of each term, the day and hour to
17 be fixed by rule of court.]

18 (b) Assignments of cases for hearing by the Appellate Court shall be
19 made by the chief clerk of the Appellate Court, under the direction of
20 the Chief Judge or an Appellate Court judge designated by the Chief
21 Judge. [, the day and hour to be fixed by rule of court.]

22 (c) Assignments shall ordinarily be made in the order in which cases
23 stand upon the docket of cases ready to be heard; but counsel may, [by
24 personal appearance at the time set for making assignments or by
25 communication before that time with the clerk, present any stipulation
26 that has been made or any reason why the regular order should be
27 departed from] in writing and in the manner provided by the rules of
28 the Supreme Court or Appellate Court, as the case may be, request a
29 variation in such order. Assignments shall be made, so far as
30 reasonably possible, in accordance with any such [stipulation] request
31 or in a way which suits the convenience of counsel.

32 Sec. 3. Section 51-207 of the general statutes is repealed and the
33 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

34 (a) Each party in any case before the Supreme Court has a right to
35 be heard by a full court. A full court shall consist of five associate
36 judges or the Chief Justice and four associate judges or, upon order of
37 the Chief Justice, six associate judges or the Chief Justice and five or six
38 associate judges.

39 (b) If any judge is absent and such right is claimed or if any judge is
40 disqualified and the absence or disqualification is not waived or if the
41 business before the court requires it, the Chief Justice or, in the case of
42 his or her absence or disqualification, the most senior associate judge
43 present and qualified may summon the sixth or seventh member, or
44 both, of the Supreme Court to constitute a full court. If a full court
45 cannot be constituted from the seven members of the Supreme Court

46 due to the absence or disqualification of one or more members, the
 47 Chief Justice or, in the case of his or her absence or disqualification, the
 48 most senior associate judge present and qualified may summon one or
 49 more judges of the Superior Court, including senior judges of the
 50 Supreme Court and judges and senior judges of the Appellate Court,
 51 to constitute a full court, who shall attend and act as judges of the
 52 Supreme Court for the time being.

53 [(c) Subject to the discharge of his or her duties as Chief Court
 54 Administrator, if he or she is also an associate judge of the Supreme
 55 Court, the Chief Court Administrator may be summoned to constitute
 56 a full court at the discretion of the Chief Justice, or, in case of the
 57 absence or disqualification of the Chief Justice, the most senior
 58 associate judge present and qualified.]

59 (c) The Chief Justice or any judge shall not sit to review a decision
 60 he or she made below.

61 Sec. 4. Section 51-209 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 62 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

63 No ruling, judgment or decree of any court may be reversed,
 64 affirmed, sustained, modified or in any other manner affected by the
 65 Supreme Court or the Appellate Court unless a majority of the judges
 66 hearing the cause concur in the decision. No cause reserved, where no
 67 verdict has been rendered, judgment given or decree passed, shall be
 68 determined unless a majority of the judges hearing the cause concur in
 69 the decision. [When a case is argued before an even number of judges
 70 and court is evenly divided as to the result, a reargument before a full
 71 panel shall be ordered.] Whenever the Supreme Court is evenly
 72 divided as to the result, the court shall reconsider the case, with or
 73 without oral argument, with an odd number of judges. If the court
 74 reconsiders the case without oral argument, the judges who did not
 75 hear oral argument shall have available to them the electronic
 76 recording or transcript of the oral argument before participating in the
 77 decision. If a judge who is a member of a panel is not present for oral

78 argument, the judge shall have available to him or her the electronic
79 recording or transcript of the oral argument.

80 Sec. 5. Section 9-323 of the general statutes is repealed and the
81 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

82 Any elector or candidate who claims that he is aggrieved by any
83 ruling of any election official in connection with any election for
84 presidential electors and for a senator in Congress and for
85 representative in Congress or any of them, held in his town, or that
86 there was a mistake in the count of the votes cast at such election for
87 candidates for such electors, senator in Congress and representative in
88 Congress, or any of them, at any voting district in his town, or any
89 candidate for such an office who claims that he is aggrieved by a
90 violation of any provision of section 9-355, 9-357 to 9-361, inclusive, 9-
91 364, 9-364a or 9-365 in the casting of absentee ballots at such election,
92 may bring his complaint to any judge of the Supreme Court, in which
93 he shall set out the claimed errors of such election official, the claimed
94 errors in the count or the claimed violations of said sections. In any
95 action brought pursuant to the provisions of this section, the
96 complainant shall [send a copy of the complaint by first-class mail, or
97 deliver a copy of the complaint by hand,] file a certification attached to
98 the complaint indicating that a copy of the complaint has been sent by
99 first-class mail or delivered to the State Elections Enforcement
100 Commission. If such complaint is made prior to such election, such
101 judge shall proceed expeditiously to render judgment on the complaint
102 and shall cause notice of the hearing to be given to the Secretary of the
103 State and the State Elections Enforcement Commission. If such
104 complaint is made subsequent to the election, it shall be brought not
105 later than fourteen days after the election or, if such complaint is
106 brought in response to the manual tabulation of paper ballots
107 authorized pursuant to section 9-320f, such complaint shall be brought
108 not later than seven days after the close of any such manual tabulation,
109 and in either such circumstance, the judge shall forthwith order a
110 hearing to be had upon such complaint, upon a day not more than five

111 or less than three days from the making of such order, and shall cause
 112 notice of not less than three or more than five days to be given to any
 113 candidate or candidates whose election may be affected by the decision
 114 upon such hearing, to such election official, to the Secretary of the
 115 State, to the State Elections Enforcement Commission and to any other
 116 party or parties whom such judge deems proper parties thereto, of the
 117 time and place for the hearing upon such complaint. Such judge, with
 118 two other judges of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief
 119 Court Administrator, shall, on the day fixed for such hearing and
 120 without unnecessary delay, proceed to hear the parties. If sufficient
 121 reason is shown, such judges may order any voting machines to be
 122 unlocked or any ballot boxes to be opened and a recount of the votes
 123 cast, including absentee ballots, to be made. Such judges shall
 124 thereupon, in the case they, or any two of them, find any error in the
 125 rulings of the election official, any mistake in the count of such votes or
 126 any violation of said sections, certify the result of their finding or
 127 decision, or the finding or decision of a majority of them, to the
 128 Secretary of the State before the first Monday after the second
 129 Wednesday in December. Such judges may order a new election or a
 130 change in the existing election schedule, provided such order complies
 131 with Section 302 of the Help America Vote Act, P.L. 107-252, as
 132 amended from time to time. Such certificate of such judges, or a
 133 majority of them, shall be final upon all questions relating to the
 134 rulings of such election officials, to the correctness of such count and,
 135 for the purposes of this section only, such claimed violations, and shall
 136 operate to correct the returns of the moderators or presiding officers so
 137 as to conform to such finding or decision.

138 Sec. 6. Subsection (a) of section 9-329a of the general statutes is
 139 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
 140 *October 1, 2010*):

141 (a) Any (1) elector or candidate aggrieved by a ruling of an election
 142 official in connection with any primary held pursuant to (A) section 9-
 143 423, 9-425 or 9-464, or (B) a special act, (2) elector or candidate who

144 alleges that there has been a mistake in the count of the votes cast at
 145 such primary, or (3) candidate in such a primary who alleges that he is
 146 aggrieved by a violation of any provision of sections 9-355, 9-357 to 9-
 147 361, inclusive, 9-364, 9-364a or 9-365 in the casting of absentee ballots
 148 at such primary, may bring his complaint to any judge of the Superior
 149 Court for appropriate action. In any action brought pursuant to the
 150 provisions of this section, the complainant shall [send a copy of the
 151 complaint by first-class mail, or deliver a copy of the complaint by
 152 hand,] file a certification attached to the complaint indicating that a
 153 copy of the complaint has been sent by first-class mail or delivered to
 154 the State Elections Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is
 155 made prior to such primary such judge shall proceed expeditiously to
 156 render judgment on the complaint and shall cause notice of the hearing
 157 to be given to the Secretary of the State and the State Elections
 158 Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made subsequent to
 159 such primary it shall be brought, not later than fourteen days after
 160 such primary, or if such complaint is brought in response to the
 161 manual tabulation of paper ballots, described in section 9-320f, such
 162 complaint shall be brought, not later than seven days after the close of
 163 any such manual tabulation, to any judge of the Superior Court.

164 Sec. 7. Section 51-50j of the general statutes is repealed and the
 165 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

166 Each retired Chief Justice, associate judge of the Supreme Court,
 167 judge of the Appellate Court and judge of the Superior Court shall be
 168 eligible for the performance of judicial duties and all services under the
 169 provisions of sections 9-625, 51-194, [51-204,] 51-207, 53a-45, 54-47b to
 170 54-47g, inclusive, and 54-82.

171 Sec. 8. Section 51-1b of the general statutes is repealed and the
 172 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

173 (a) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the head of the
 174 Judicial Department and shall be responsible for its administration.

175 (b) The Chief Justice shall appoint a Chief Court Administrator who
176 shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief Justice.

177 (c) The Chief Justice may take any action necessary in the event of a
178 major disaster, emergency, civil preparedness emergency or disaster
179 emergency, as those terms are defined in section 28-1, or a public
180 health emergency, as defined in section 19a-131, to ensure the
181 continued efficient operation of the Supreme, Appellate and Superior
182 Courts, the prompt disposition of cases and the proper administration
183 of judicial business. Such necessary action may include: (1)
184 Establishing alternative locations to conduct judicial business in the
185 event that one or more court locations cannot be used, (2) suspending
186 any judicial business that is deemed not essential by the Chief Justice,
187 and (3) taking any other appropriate action necessary to ensure that
188 essential judicial business is effectively handled by the courts.

189 Sec. 9. Section 51-5a of the general statutes is repealed and the
190 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

191 (a) The Chief Court Administrator: (1) Shall be the administrative
192 director of the Judicial Department and shall be responsible for the
193 efficient operation of the department, the prompt disposition of cases
194 and the prompt and proper administration of judicial business; (2)
195 shall meet periodically at such places and times as [he] the Chief Court
196 Administrator may designate with any judge, judges [,] or committee
197 of judges, and with the Probate Court Administrator to transact such
198 business as is necessary to [insure] ensure the efficient administration
199 of the Judicial Department; (3) may issue such orders, require such
200 reports and appoint other judges to such positions to perform such
201 duties, as [he] the Chief Court Administrator deems necessary to carry
202 out his or her responsibilities; (4) may assign, reassign and modify
203 assignments of the judges of the Superior Court to any division or part
204 of the Superior Court and may order the transfer of actions under
205 sections 51-347a and 51-347b; [and] (5) may provide for the convening
206 of conferences of the judges of the several courts, or any of them, and

207 of such members of the bar as [he] the Chief Court Administrator may
 208 determine, for the consideration of matters relating to judicial
 209 business, the improvement of the judicial system and the effective
 210 administration of justice in this state; and (6) may take any action
 211 necessary in the event of a major disaster, emergency, civil
 212 preparedness emergency or disaster emergency, as those terms are
 213 defined in section 28-1, or a public health emergency, as defined in
 214 section 19a-131, to ensure the continued efficient operation of the
 215 Supreme, Appellate and Superior Courts, the prompt disposition of
 216 cases and the proper administration of judicial business, which
 217 necessary action may include: (A) Establishing alternative locations to
 218 conduct judicial business in the event that one or more court locations
 219 cannot be used, (B) suspending any judicial business that is deemed
 220 not essential by the Chief Court Administrator, and (C) taking any
 221 other appropriate action necessary to ensure that essential judicial
 222 business is effectively handled by the courts.

223 (b) The Chief Court Administrator may establish reasonable fees for
 224 conducting searches of court records. No federal, state or municipal
 225 agency shall be required to pay any such fee.

226 Sec. 10. Subsection (a) of section 17a-22h of the general statutes is
 227 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
 228 *passage*):

229 (a) The Commissioners of Social Services and Children and Families
 230 shall develop and implement an integrated behavioral health service
 231 system for HUSKY Part A and HUSKY Part B members [,] and
 232 children enrolled in the voluntary services program operated by the
 233 Department of Children and Families and may, at the discretion of the
 234 Commissioners of Children and Families and Social Services, include
 235 other children, adolescents and families served by the Department of
 236 Children and Families or the Court Support Services Division of the
 237 Judicial Branch, which shall be known as the Behavioral Health
 238 Partnership. The Behavioral Health Partnership shall seek to increase

239 access to quality behavioral health services through: (1) Expansion of
240 individualized, family-centered, community-based services; (2)
241 maximization of federal revenue to fund behavioral health services; (3)
242 reduction in the unnecessary use of institutional and residential
243 services for children; (4) capture and investment of enhanced federal
244 revenue and savings derived from reduced residential services and
245 increased community-based services; (5) improved administrative
246 oversight and efficiencies; and (6) monitoring of individual outcomes,
247 provider performance, taking into consideration the acuity of the
248 patients served by each provider, and overall program performance.

249 Sec. 11. Subsection (b) of section 17a-22j of the general statutes is
250 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
251 *passage*):

252 (b) The council shall consist of the following members:

253 (1) Four appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives;
254 two of whom are representatives of general or specialty psychiatric
255 hospitals; one of whom is an adult with a psychiatric disability; and
256 one of whom is an advocate for adults with psychiatric disabilities;

257 (2) Four appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate, two
258 of whom are parents of children who have a behavioral health
259 disorder or have received child protection or juvenile justice services
260 from the Department of Children and Families; one of whom has
261 expertise in health policy and evaluation; and one of whom is an
262 advocate for children with behavioral health disorders;

263 (3) Two appointed by the majority leader of the House of
264 Representatives; one of whom is a primary care provider serving
265 children pursuant to the HUSKY Plan; and one of whom is a child
266 psychiatrist serving children pursuant to the HUSKY Plan;

267 (4) Two appointed by the majority leader of the Senate; one of
268 whom is either an adult with a substance use disorder or an advocate

269 for adults with substance use disorders; and one of whom is a
270 representative of school-based health clinics;

271 (5) Two appointed by the minority leader of the House of
272 Representatives; one of whom is a provider of community-based
273 behavioral health services for adults; and one of whom is a provider of
274 residential treatment for children;

275 (6) Two appointed by the minority leader of the Senate; one of
276 whom is a provider of community-based services for children with
277 behavioral health problems; and one of whom is a member of the
278 advisory council on Medicaid managed care;

279 (7) Four appointed by the Governor; two of whom are
280 representatives of general or specialty psychiatric hospitals and two of
281 whom are parents of children who have a behavioral health disorder
282 or have received child protection or juvenile justice services from the
283 Department of Children and Families;

284 (8) The chairpersons and ranking members of the joint standing
285 committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
286 relating to human services, public health [,] and appropriations and
287 the budgets of state agencies, or their designees;

288 (9) A member of the Community Mental Health Strategy Board,
289 established pursuant to section 17a-485b, as selected by said board;

290 (10) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, or
291 said commissioner's designee;

292 (11) [~~Seven~~] Eight nonvoting ex-officio members, one each
293 appointed by the [~~Commissioners~~] Commissioner of Social Services,
294 the Commissioner of Children and Families, the Commissioner of
295 Mental Health and Addiction Services and the Commissioner of
296 Education to represent his or her department, one appointed by the
297 Chief Court Administrator of the Judicial Branch to represent the
298 Court Support Services Division and one each appointed by the State

299 Comptroller, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and
300 the Office of Health Care Access to represent said offices;

301 (12) One or more consumers appointed by the chairpersons of the
302 council, to be nonvoting ex-officio members; and

303 (13) One representative from the administrative services
304 organization and from each Medicaid managed care organization, to
305 be nonvoting ex-officio members.

306 Sec. 12. Section 17a-101 of the 2010 supplement to the general
307 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
308 (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

309 (a) The public policy of this state is: To protect children whose
310 health and welfare may be adversely affected through injury and
311 neglect; to strengthen the family and to make the home safe for
312 children by enhancing the parental capacity for good child care; to
313 provide a temporary or permanent nurturing and safe environment for
314 children when necessary; and for these purposes to require the
315 reporting of suspected child abuse or neglect, investigation of such
316 reports by a social agency, and provision of services, where needed, to
317 such child and family.

318 (b) The following persons shall be mandated reporters: Any
319 physician or surgeon licensed under the provisions of chapter 370, any
320 resident physician or intern in any hospital in this state, whether or not
321 so licensed, any registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, medical
322 examiner, dentist, dental hygienist, psychologist, coach of intramural
323 or interscholastic athletics, school superintendent, school teacher,
324 school principal, school guidance counselor, school paraprofessional,
325 school coach, social worker, police officer, juvenile or adult probation
326 officer, juvenile or adult parole officer, member of the clergy,
327 pharmacist, physical therapist, optometrist, chiropractor, podiatrist,
328 mental health professional or physician assistant, any person who is a
329 licensed or certified emergency medical services provider, any person

330 who is a licensed or certified alcohol and drug counselor, any person
331 who is a licensed marital and family therapist, any person who is a
332 sexual assault counselor or a battered women's counselor as defined in
333 section 52-146k, any person who is a licensed professional counselor,
334 any person who is a licensed foster parent, any person paid to care for
335 a child in any public or private facility, child day care center, group
336 day care home or family day care home licensed by the state, any
337 employee of the Department of Children and Families, any employee
338 of the Department of Public Health who is responsible for the licensing
339 of child day care centers, group day care homes, family day care
340 homes or youth camps, the Child Advocate and any employee of the
341 Office of the Child Advocate and any family relations counselor,
342 family relations counselor trainee or family services supervisor
343 employed by the Judicial Department.

344 (c) The Commissioner of Children and Families shall develop an
345 educational training program for the accurate and prompt
346 identification and reporting of child abuse and neglect. Such training
347 program shall be made available to all persons mandated to report
348 child abuse and neglect at various times and locations throughout the
349 state as determined by the Commissioner of Children and Families.

350 (d) Any mandated reporter, as defined in subsection (b) of this
351 section, who fails to report to the Commissioner of Children and
352 Families pursuant to section 17a-101a shall be required to participate in
353 an educational and training program established by the commissioner.
354 The program may be provided by one or more private organizations
355 approved by the commissioner, provided the entire costs of the
356 program shall be paid from fees charged to the participants, the
357 amount of which shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner.

358 Sec. 13. Subsection (c) of section 46b-38c of the general statutes, as
359 amended by section 65 of public act 09-7 of the September special
360 session, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
361 (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

362 (c) Each such local family violence intervention unit shall: (1) Accept
 363 referrals of family violence cases from a judge or prosecutor, (2)
 364 prepare written or oral reports on each case for the court by the next
 365 court date to be presented at any time during the court session on that
 366 date, (3) provide or arrange for services to victims and offenders, (4)
 367 administer contracts to carry out such services, and (5) establish
 368 centralized reporting procedures. All information provided to a family
 369 relations [officer] counselor, family relations counselor trainee or
 370 family services supervisor employed by the Judicial Department in a
 371 local family violence intervention unit shall be solely for the purposes
 372 of preparation of the report and the protective order forms for each
 373 case and recommendation of services and shall otherwise be
 374 confidential and retained in the files of such unit and not be subject to
 375 subpoena or other court process for use in any other proceeding or for
 376 any other purpose, except that (A) if the victim has indicated that the
 377 defendant holds a permit to carry a pistol or revolver or possesses one
 378 or more firearms, the family relations [officer] counselor, family
 379 relations counselor trainee or family services supervisor shall disclose
 380 such information to the court and the prosecuting authority for
 381 appropriate action, and (B) the family relations counselor, family
 382 relations counselor trainee or family services supervisor shall disclose
 383 such information as may be necessary to fulfill such counselor's,
 384 trainee's or supervisor's duty as a mandated reporter under section
 385 17a-101, as amended by this act, to report suspected child abuse or
 386 neglect.

387 Sec. 14. Section 47a-69 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 388 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

389 (a) The judges of the Superior Court or an authorized committee
 390 thereof may appoint such housing [specialists] mediators as they deem
 391 necessary for the purpose of assisting the court in the prompt and
 392 efficient hearing of housing matters within the limit of their
 393 appropriation therefor. Such judges or such committee shall appoint
 394 not less than two such [specialists] mediators for each of the judicial

395 districts of Hartford, New Haven and Fairfield and may designate one
396 of them in each judicial district as chief housing [specialist] mediator.
397 Such judges or committee shall also appoint not less than three such
398 housing [specialists] mediators for all other judicial districts. The
399 housing [specialists] mediators for the judicial district of New Haven
400 shall assist the court in the hearing of housing matters in the judicial
401 district of Waterbury, the housing [specialists] mediators for the
402 judicial district of Hartford shall assist the court in the hearing of
403 housing matters in the judicial district of New Britain and the housing
404 specialists for the judicial district of Fairfield shall assist the court in
405 the hearing of housing matters in the judicial district of Stamford-
406 Norwalk.

407 (b) Housing [specialists] mediators shall be knowledgeable in the
408 maintenance, repair and rehabilitation of dwelling units and the
409 federal, state and municipal laws, ordinances, rules and regulations
410 pertaining thereto. [They] Housing mediators shall also have
411 knowledge necessary to advise parties regarding the type of funds and
412 services available to assist owners, landlords and tenants in the
413 financing of resolutions to housing problems. [The housing specialists]
414 Housing mediators shall make inspections and conduct investigations
415 at the request of the court, shall advise parties in locating possible
416 sources of financial assistance necessary to comply with orders of the
417 court and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other
418 duties as the judge may from time to time prescribe.

419 (c) [Such housing specialists] Housing mediators (1) shall be
420 responsible for the initial screening and evaluation of all contested
421 housing matters eligible for placement on the housing docket pursuant
422 to section 47a-68, (2) may conduct investigations of such matters
423 including, but not limited to, interviews with the parties, and (3) may
424 recommend settlements.

425 Sec. 15. Subsection (a) of section 51-217 of the general statutes is
426 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*

427 October 1, 2010):

428 (a) All jurors shall be electors, or citizens of the United States who
 429 are residents of this state having a permanent place of abode in this
 430 state and appear on the list compiled by the Jury Administrator under
 431 subsection (b) of section 51-222a, who have reached the age of
 432 eighteen. A person shall be disqualified to serve as a juror if such
 433 person; (1) [is] Is found by a judge of the Superior Court to exhibit any
 434 quality which will impair the capacity of such person to serve as a
 435 juror, except that no person shall be disqualified on the basis of
 436 deafness or hearing impairment; (2) has been convicted of a felony
 437 within the past seven years or is a defendant in a pending felony case
 438 or is in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction; (3) is not able
 439 to speak and understand the English language; (4) is the Governor,
 440 Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Comptroller or
 441 Attorney General; (5) is a judge of the Probate Court, Superior Court,
 442 Appellate Court or Supreme Court, is a family support magistrate or is
 443 a federal court judge; (6) is a member of the General Assembly,
 444 provided such disqualification shall apply only while the General
 445 Assembly is in session; (7) is seventy years of age or older and chooses
 446 not to perform juror service; or (8) is incapable, by reason of a physical
 447 or mental disability, of rendering satisfactory juror service. Any person
 448 claiming a disqualification under subdivision (8) of this subsection
 449 must submit to the Jury Administrator a letter from a licensed
 450 [physician] health care provider stating the [physician's] health care
 451 provider's opinion that such disability prevents the person from
 452 rendering satisfactory juror service. In reaching such opinion, the
 453 [physician] health care provider shall apply the following guideline: A
 454 person shall be capable of rendering satisfactory juror service if such
 455 person is able to perform a sedentary job requiring close attention for
 456 six hours per day, with short work breaks in the morning and
 457 afternoon sessions, for at least three consecutive business days.

458 Sec. 16. Section 52-186 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 459 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

460 (a) [If a court finds that any bond taken for prosecution in a pending
461 action, or on appeal, is insufficient, or that the plaintiff has not given a
462 bond for prosecution and is not able to pay the costs, it shall] The
463 court, upon motion of the defendant or on its own motion, may order a
464 sufficient bond to be given by the plaintiff before trial, unless the trial
465 will thereby necessarily be delayed. In determining the sufficiency of
466 the bond to be given, the court shall consider only the taxable costs
467 which the plaintiff may be responsible for under section 52-257, except
468 that in no event shall the court consider the fees or charges of expert
469 witnesses notwithstanding that such fees or charges may be allowable
470 under said section.

471 (b) Any party failing to comply with an order of the court to give a
472 sufficient bond may be nonsuited or defaulted, as the case may be.

473 (c) Bonds for the prosecution of any civil action, [or appeal,]
474 pending in any court, may be taken when the court is not in session by
475 its clerk.

476 Sec. 17. Subsection (f) of section 52-259 of the 2010 supplement to
477 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
478 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

479 (f) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court for
480 receiving and filing an assessment of damages by appraisers of land
481 taken for public use or the appointment of a commissioner of the
482 Superior Court, two dollars; for recording the commission and oath of
483 a notary public or certifying under seal to the official character of any
484 magistrate, ten dollars; for issuing a certificate that an attorney is in
485 good standing, ten dollars; for certifying under seal, two dollars; for
486 exemplifying, twenty dollars; for making all necessary records and
487 certificates of naturalization, the fees allowed under the provisions of
488 the United States statutes for such services; and for making copies, one
489 dollar a page.

490 Sec. 18. Subsection (b) of section 52-259a of the general statutes is

491 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
492 *October 1, 2010*):

493 (b) (1) The Immigration and Naturalization Service shall not be
494 required to pay any fees specified in section 52-259, as amended by this
495 act, for any certified copy of any criminal record.

496 (2) The Office of the Federal Public Defender shall not be required to
497 pay any fees specified in section 52-259, as amended by this act, for any
498 certified copy of any criminal record.

499 (3) An employee of the United States Probation Office, acting in the
500 performance of such employee's duties, shall not be required to pay
501 any fee specified in section 52-259, as amended by this act, for any
502 certified copy of any criminal record.

503 Sec. 19. Subsection (g) of section 53a-29 of the 2010 supplement to
504 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
505 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

506 (g) Whenever the court sentences a person, on or after October 1,
507 2008, to a period of probation of more than two years for a class C or D
508 felony or an unclassified felony or more than one year for a class A or
509 B misdemeanor, the probation officer supervising such person shall
510 submit a report to the sentencing court, the state's attorney and the
511 attorney of record, if any, for such person, not later than sixty days
512 prior to the date such person completes two years of such person's
513 period of probation for such felony or one year of such person's period
514 of probation for such misdemeanor setting forth such person's
515 progress in addressing such person's assessed needs and complying
516 with the conditions of such person's probation. The probation officer
517 shall recommend, in accordance with guidelines developed by the
518 Judicial Branch, whether such person's sentence of probation should be
519 continued for the duration of the original period of probation or be
520 terminated. If such person is serving a period of probation concurrent
521 with another period of probation, the probation officer shall submit a

522 report only when such person becomes eligible for termination of the
 523 period of probation with the latest return date, at which time all of
 524 such person's probation cases shall be presented to the court for
 525 review. Not later than sixty days after receipt of such report, the
 526 sentencing court shall continue the sentence of probation or terminate
 527 the sentence of probation. Notwithstanding the provisions of section
 528 53a-32, as amended by this act, the parties may agree to waive the
 529 requirement of a court hearing. The Court Support Services Division
 530 shall establish within its policy and procedures a requirement that any
 531 victim be notified whenever a person's sentence of probation may be
 532 terminated pursuant to this subsection. The sentencing court shall
 533 permit such victim to appear before the sentencing court for the
 534 purpose of making a statement for the record concerning whether such
 535 person's sentence of probation should be terminated. In lieu of such
 536 appearance, the victim may submit a written statement to the
 537 sentencing court and the sentencing court shall make such statement a
 538 part of the record. Prior to ordering that such person's sentence of
 539 probation be continued or terminated, the sentencing court shall
 540 consider the statement made or submitted by such victim.

541 Sec. 20. Subsection (a) of section 53a-32 of the general statutes is
 542 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
 543 *October 1, 2010*):

544 (a) At any time during the period of probation or conditional
 545 discharge, the court or any judge thereof may issue a warrant for the
 546 arrest of a defendant for violation of any of the conditions of probation
 547 or conditional discharge, or may issue a notice to appear to answer to a
 548 charge of such violation, which notice shall be personally served upon
 549 the defendant. Any such warrant shall authorize all officers named
 550 therein to return the defendant to the custody of the court or to any
 551 suitable detention facility designated by the court. [Whenever a
 552 defendant has, in the judgment of such defendant's probation officer,
 553 violated the conditions of such defendant's probation, the probation
 554 officer may, in lieu of having such defendant returned to court for

555 proceedings in accordance with this section, place such defendant in
 556 the zero-tolerance drug supervision program established pursuant to
 557 section 53a-39d. Whenever a sexual offender, as defined in section
 558 54-260, has violated the conditions of such person's probation by
 559 failing to notify such person's probation officer of any change of such
 560 person's residence address, as required by said section] Whenever a
 561 probation officer has probable cause to believe that a person has
 562 violated a condition of such person's probation, such probation officer
 563 may notify any police officer that such person has, in such officer's
 564 judgment, violated the conditions of such person's probation and such
 565 notice shall be sufficient warrant for the police officer to arrest such
 566 person and return such person to the custody of the court or to any
 567 suitable detention facility designated by the court. Any probation
 568 officer may arrest any defendant on probation without a warrant or
 569 may deputize any other officer with power to arrest to do so by giving
 570 such other officer a written statement setting forth that the defendant
 571 has, in the judgment of the probation officer, violated the conditions of
 572 the defendant's probation. Such written statement, delivered with the
 573 defendant by the arresting officer to the official in charge of any
 574 correctional center or other place of detention, shall be sufficient
 575 warrant for the detention of the defendant. After making such an
 576 arrest, such probation officer shall present to the detaining authorities
 577 a similar statement of the circumstances of violation. Provisions
 578 regarding release on bail of persons charged with a crime shall be
 579 applicable to any defendant arrested under the provisions of this
 580 section. Upon such arrest and detention, the probation officer shall
 581 immediately so notify the court or any judge thereof.

582 Sec. 21. Subsection (e) of section 54-2a of the general statutes is
 583 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
 584 *October 1, 2010*):

585 (e) Whenever a warrant or other criminal process is issued under
 586 this section or section 53a-32, as amended by this act, the court, judge
 587 or judge trial referee may cause such warrant or process to be entered

588 into a central computer system in accordance with policies and
589 procedures established by the Chief Court Administrator. Existence of
590 the warrant or other criminal process in the computer system shall
591 constitute prima facie evidence of the issuance of the warrant or
592 process. Any person named in the warrant or other criminal process
593 may be arrested based on the existence of the warrant or process in the
594 computer system and shall, upon any such arrest, be given a copy of
595 the warrant or process.

596 Sec. 22. Subsection (d) of section 54-56e of the general statutes is
597 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
598 *October 1, 2010*):

599 (d) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, any
600 defendant who enters such program shall pay to the court a
601 participation fee of one hundred dollars. Any defendant who enters
602 such program shall agree to the tolling of any statute of limitations
603 with respect to such crime and to a waiver of the right to a speedy trial.
604 Any such defendant shall appear in court and shall, under such
605 conditions as the court shall order, be released to the custody of the
606 Court Support Services Division, except that, if a criminal docket for
607 drug-dependent persons has been established pursuant to section
608 51-181b in the judicial district, such defendant may be transferred,
609 under such conditions as the court shall order, to the court handling
610 such docket for supervision by such court. If the defendant refuses to
611 accept, or, having accepted, violates such conditions, the defendant's
612 case shall be brought to trial. The period of such probation or
613 supervision, or both, shall not exceed two years. [The court may order
614 that as a condition of such probation the defendant participate in the
615 zero-tolerance drug supervision program established pursuant to
616 section 53a-39d.] If the defendant has reached the age of sixteen years
617 but has not reached the age of eighteen years, the court may order that
618 as a condition of such probation the defendant be referred for services
619 to a youth service bureau established pursuant to section 10-19m,
620 provided the court finds, through an assessment by a youth service

bureau or its designee, that the defendant is in need of and likely to benefit from such services. When determining any conditions of probation to order for a person entering such program who was charged with a misdemeanor that did not involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person or a motor vehicle violation, the court shall consider ordering the person to perform community service in the community in which the offense or violation occurred. If the court determines that community service is appropriate, such community service may be implemented by a community court established in accordance with section 51-181c if the offense or violation occurred within the jurisdiction of a community court established by said section. If the defendant is charged with a violation of section 46a-58, 53-37a, 53a-181j, 53a-181k or 53a-181l, the court may order that as a condition of such probation the defendant participate in a hate crimes diversion program as provided in subsection (e) of this section. If a defendant is charged with a violation of section 53-247, the court may order that as a condition of such probation the defendant undergo psychiatric or psychological counseling or participate in an animal cruelty prevention and education program provided such a program exists and is available to the defendant.

Sec. 23. Section 54-56j of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(a) There shall be a school violence prevention program for students of a public or private secondary school charged with an offense involving the use or threatened use of physical violence in or on the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school or at a school-sponsored activity as defined in subsection (h) of section 10-233a. Upon application by any such person for participation in such program, the court shall, but only as to the public, order the court file sealed, provided such person states under oath, in open court or before any person designated by the clerk and duly authorized to administer oaths, under penalties of perjury that such person has

654 never had such system invoked in such person's behalf and that such
655 person has not been convicted of an offense involving the threatened
656 use of physical violence in or on the real property comprising a public
657 or private elementary or secondary school or at a school-sponsored
658 activity as defined in subsection (h) of section 10-233a, and that such
659 person has not been convicted in any other state at any time of an
660 offense the essential elements of which are substantially the same as
661 such an offense.

662 (b) The court, after consideration of the recommendation of the
663 state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant state's
664 attorney in charge of the case, may, in its discretion, grant such
665 application. If the court grants such application, it shall refer such
666 person to the [Bail Commission] Court Support Services Division for
667 assessment and confirmation of the eligibility of the applicant. The
668 [Bail Commission] Court Support Services Division, in making its
669 assessment and confirmation, may rely on the representations made by
670 the applicant under oath in open court with respect to convictions in
671 other states of offenses specified in subsection (a) of this section. As a
672 condition of eligibility for participation in such program, the student
673 and the parents or guardian of such student shall certify under penalty
674 of false statement that, to the best of such person's knowledge and
675 belief, such person does not possess any firearms, dangerous weapons,
676 controlled substances or other property or materials the possession of
677 which is prohibited by law or in violation of the law. Upon
678 confirmation of eligibility, the defendant shall be referred to the [Office
679 of Alternative Sanctions] Court Support Services Division for
680 evaluation and placement in an appropriate school violence
681 prevention program for one year.

682 (c) Any person who enters the program shall agree: (1) To the
683 tolling of the statute of limitations with respect to such crime, (2) to a
684 waiver of the right to a speedy trial, (3) to participate in a school
685 violence prevention program offered by a provider under contract
686 with the [Office of Alternative Sanctions] Court Support Services

687 Division pursuant to subsection (g) of this section, and (4) to
688 successfully complete the assigned program. If the [Bail Commission]
689 Court Support Services Division informs the court that the defendant
690 is ineligible for the program and the court makes a determination of
691 ineligibility or if the program provider certifies to the court that the
692 defendant did not successfully complete the assigned program, the
693 court shall order the court file to be unsealed, enter a plea of not guilty
694 for such defendant and immediately place the case on the trial list.

695 (d) The [Office of Alternative Sanctions] Court Support Services
696 Division shall monitor the defendant's participation in the assigned
697 program and the defendant's compliance with the orders of the court
698 including, but not limited to, maintaining contact with the student and
699 officials of the student's school.

700 (e) If such defendant satisfactorily completes the assigned program
701 and one year has elapsed since the defendant was placed in the
702 program, such defendant may apply for dismissal of the charges
703 against such defendant and the court, on reviewing the record of such
704 defendant's participation in such program submitted by the [Office of
705 Alternative Sanctions] Court Support Services Division and on finding
706 such satisfactory completion, shall dismiss the charges. If the
707 defendant does not apply for dismissal of the charges against the
708 defendant after satisfactorily completing the assigned program and
709 one year has elapsed since the defendant was placed in the program,
710 the court, upon receipt of the record of the defendant's participation in
711 such program submitted by the [Office of Alternative Sanctions] Court
712 Support Services Division, may on its own motion make a finding of
713 such satisfactory completion and dismiss the charges.

714 (f) The cost of participation in such program shall be paid by the
715 parent or guardian of such student, except that no student shall be
716 excluded from such program for inability to pay such cost provided (1)
717 the parent or guardian of such student files with the court an affidavit
718 of indigency or inability to pay, and (2) the court enters a finding

719 thereof.

720 (g) The [Office of Alternative Sanctions] Court Support Services
721 Division shall contract with service providers, develop standards and
722 oversee appropriate school violence prevention programs to meet the
723 requirements of this section.

724 (h) The school violence prevention program shall consist of at least
725 eight group counseling sessions in anger management and nonviolent
726 conflict resolution.

727 Sec. 24. Subsection (c) of section 54-63d of the general statutes is
728 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
729 *October 1, 2010*):

730 (c) In addition to or in conjunction with any of the conditions
731 enumerated in subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of subsection (a) of this
732 section, the bail commissioner may impose nonfinancial conditions of
733 release, which may require that the arrested person do any of the
734 following: (1) Remain under the supervision of a designated person or
735 organization; (2) comply with specified restrictions on the person's
736 travel, association or place of abode; (3) not engage in specified
737 activities, including the use or possession of a dangerous weapon, an
738 intoxicant or controlled substance; (4) [participate in the zero-tolerance
739 drug supervision program established under section 53a-39d; (5)]
740 avoid all contact with an alleged victim of the crime and with a
741 potential witness who may testify concerning the offense; or [(6)] (5)
742 satisfy any other condition that is reasonably necessary to assure the
743 appearance of the person in court. Any of the conditions imposed
744 under subsection (a) of this section and this subsection by the bail
745 commissioner shall be effective until the appearance of such person in
746 court.

747 Sec. 25. Subsection (b) of section 54-76j of the general statutes is
748 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
749 *October 1, 2010*):

750 (b) If execution of the sentence is suspended under subdivision (6)
751 of subsection (a) of this section, the defendant may be placed on
752 probation or conditional discharge for a period not to exceed three
753 years, provided, at any time during the period of probation, after
754 hearing and for good cause shown, the court may extend the period as
755 deemed appropriate by the court. If the court places the person
756 adjudicated to be a youthful offender on probation, the court may
757 order that, as a condition of such probation, the person be referred for
758 services to a youth service bureau established pursuant to section 10-
759 19m, provided the court finds, through an assessment by a youth
760 service bureau or its designee, that the person is in need of and likely
761 to benefit from such services. [If the court places a person adjudicated
762 as a youthful offender on probation, the court may order that, as a
763 condition of such probation, the person participate in the zero-
764 tolerance drug supervision program established pursuant to section
765 53a-39d.] If the court places a youthful offender on probation, school
766 and class attendance on a regular basis and satisfactory compliance
767 with school policies on student conduct and discipline may be a
768 condition of such probation and, in such a case, failure to so attend or
769 comply shall be a violation of probation. If the court has reason to
770 believe that the person adjudicated to be a youthful offender is or has
771 been an unlawful user of narcotic drugs, as defined in section 21a-240,
772 and the court places such youthful offender on probation, the
773 conditions of probation, among other things, shall include a
774 requirement that such person shall submit to periodic tests to
775 determine, by the use of "synthetic opiate antinarcotic in action",
776 nalline test or other detection tests, at a hospital or other facility,
777 equipped to make such tests, whether such person is using narcotic
778 drugs. A failure to report for such tests or a determination that such
779 person is unlawfully using narcotic drugs shall constitute a violation of
780 probation. If the court places a person adjudicated as a youthful
781 offender for a violation of section 53-247 on probation, the court may
782 order that, as a condition of such probation, the person undergo
783 psychiatric or psychological counseling or participate in an animal

784 cruelty prevention and education program, provided such a program
785 exists and is available to the person.

786 Sec. 26. Section 54-108c of the general statutes is repealed and the
787 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2010*):

788 The Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall
789 make available on the Internet (1) information concerning all
790 outstanding arrest warrants for violation of probation including the
791 name, address and photographic image of the probationer named in
792 such warrant, except that information concerning such an outstanding
793 warrant shall not be made available on the Internet if (A) there is
794 reason to believe that making such information available might
795 endanger the safety of the probationer or any other person, or (B) the
796 probationer is a person adjudicated as a youthful offender, and (2) a
797 quarterly report listing by court of issuance all [outstanding] arrest
798 warrants for violation of probation made available under subdivision
799 (1) of this section, including the name and address of the probationer
800 named in each such warrant and the date of issuance of such warrant.

801 Sec. 27. Section 54-142i of the general statutes is repealed and the
802 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

803 All criminal justice agencies which collect, store or disseminate
804 criminal history record information shall:

805 [(a)] (1) Screen and have the right to reject for employment, based
806 on good cause, all personnel to be authorized to have direct access to
807 criminal history record information;

808 [(b)] (2) Initiate or cause to be initiated administrative action that
809 could result in the transfer or removal of personnel authorized to have
810 direct access to such information when such personnel violate the
811 provisions of these regulations or other security requirements
812 established for the collection, storage or dissemination of criminal
813 history record information;

814 [(c)] (3) Provide that direct access to computerized criminal history
815 record information shall be available only to authorized officers or
816 employees of a criminal justice agency, and, as necessary, other
817 authorized personnel essential to the proper operation of a criminal
818 history record information system, except that the Judicial Branch may
819 provide disclosable information from its combined criminal and motor
820 vehicle information systems or from its central computer system
821 containing issued warrants and other criminal process as provided in
822 section 54-2a, as amended by this act, to the public electronically,
823 including through the Internet, in accordance with guidelines
824 established by the Chief Court Administrator;

825 [(d)] (4) Provide that each employee working with or having access
826 to criminal history record information shall be made familiar with the
827 substance and intent of the provisions in this section;

828 [(e)] (5) Whether manual or computer processing is utilized,
829 institute procedures to assure that an individual or agency authorized
830 to have direct access is responsible for the physical security of criminal
831 history record information under its control or in its custody, and for
832 the protection of such information from unauthorized access,
833 disclosure or dissemination. The State Police Bureau of Identification
834 shall institute procedures to protect both its manual and computerized
835 criminal history record information from unauthorized access, theft,
836 sabotage, fire, flood, wind or other natural or man-made disasters;

837 [(f)] (6) Where computerized data processing is employed, institute
838 effective and technologically advanced software and hardware designs
839 to prevent unauthorized access to such information and restrict to
840 authorized organizations and personnel only, access to criminal
841 history record information system facilities, systems operating
842 environments, systems documentation, and data file contents while in
843 use or when stored in a media library; and

844 [(g)] (7) Develop procedures for computer operations which support
845 criminal justice information systems, whether dedicated or shared, to

846 assure that: [(1)] (A) Criminal history record information is stored by
 847 the computer in such a manner that it cannot be modified, destroyed,
 848 accessed, changed purged, or overlaid in any fashion by noncriminal
 849 justice terminals; [(2)] (B) operation programs are used that will
 850 prohibit inquiry, record updates, or destruction of records, from any
 851 terminal other than criminal justice system terminals which are so
 852 designated; [(3)] (C) the destruction of records is limited to designated
 853 terminals under the direct control of the criminal justice agency
 854 responsible for creating or storing the criminal history record
 855 information; [(4)] (D) operational programs are used to detect and
 856 store for the output of designated criminal justice agency employees all
 857 unauthorized attempts to penetrate any criminal history record
 858 information system, program or file; [(5)] (E) the programs specified in
 859 [subdivisions (2) and (4) of this subsection] subparagraphs (B) and (D)
 860 of this subdivision are known only to criminal justice agency
 861 employees responsible for criminal history record information system
 862 control or individuals or agencies pursuant to a specific agreement
 863 with the criminal justice agency to provide such programs and the
 864 programs are kept continuously under maximum security conditions.

865 Sec. 28. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) A probation officer may,
 866 in the performance of his or her official duties, detain for a reasonable
 867 period of time and until a police officer arrives to make an arrest (1)
 868 any person who has one or more unexecuted state or federal arrest
 869 warrants lodged against him or her, and (2) any person who such
 870 officer has probable cause to believe has violated a condition of
 871 probation and is the subject of a probation officer's authorization to
 872 arrest pursuant to subsection (a) of section 53a-32 of the general
 873 statutes, as amended by this act.

874 (b) A probation officer may seize and take into custody any
 875 contraband, as defined in subsection (a) of section 54-36a of the general
 876 statutes, that such officer discovers in the performance of his or her
 877 official duties. Such probation officer shall promptly process such
 878 contraband in accordance with the provisions of section 54-36a of the

879 general statutes.

880 (c) A probation officer may, in the performance of his or her official
881 duties, act as a member of a state or federal ad hoc fugitive task force
882 that seeks out and arrests persons who have unexecuted state or
883 federal arrest warrants lodged against such persons and such officer
884 shall be deemed to be acting as an employee of the state while carrying
885 out the duties of the task force.

886 Sec. 29. Subsection (a) of section 46b-122 of the 2010 supplement to
887 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
888 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

889 (a) All matters which are juvenile matters, as provided in section
890 46b-121, shall be kept separate and apart from all other business of the
891 Superior Court as far as is practicable, except matters transferred
892 under the provisions of section 46b-127, which matters shall be
893 transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. Except
894 as provided in subsection (b) of this section, any judge hearing a
895 juvenile matter may, during such hearing, exclude from the room in
896 which such hearing is held any person whose presence is, in the court's
897 opinion, not necessary, except that in delinquency proceedings, any
898 victim shall not be excluded unless, after hearing from the parties and
899 the victim and for good cause shown, which shall be clearly and
900 specifically stated on the record, the judge orders otherwise. For the
901 purposes of this section, "victim" means a person who is the victim of a
902 delinquent act, a parent or guardian of such person, the legal
903 representative of such person or [an] a victim advocate [appointed for
904 such person pursuant to section 54-221] for such person under section
905 54-220.

906 Sec. 30. Subsection (d) of section 46b-124 of the general statutes is
907 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
908 *October 1, 2010*):

909 (d) Records of cases of juvenile matters involving delinquency

910 proceedings shall be available to (1) judicial branch employees who, in
911 the performance of their duties, require access to such records, and (2)
912 employees and authorized agents of state or federal agencies involved
913 in (A) the delinquency proceedings, (B) the provision of services
914 directly to the child, or (C) the design and delivery of treatment
915 programs pursuant to section 46b-121j. Such employees and
916 authorized agents include, but are not limited to, law enforcement
917 officials, state and federal prosecutorial officials, school officials in
918 accordance with section 10-233h, court officials including officials of
919 both the regular criminal docket and the docket for juvenile matters []
920 and officials of the Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of Public
921 Defender Services, the Department of Children and Families, the Court
922 Support Services Division [] and agencies under contract with the
923 judicial branch, [] and an advocate appointed pursuant to section 54-
924 221 for a victim of a crime committed by the child.] Such records shall
925 also be available to (i) the attorney representing the child, including
926 the Division of Public Defender Services, in any proceeding in which
927 such records are relevant, (ii) the parents or guardian of the child, until
928 such time as the subject of the record reaches the age of majority, (iii)
929 the subject of the record, upon submission of satisfactory proof of the
930 subject's identity, pursuant to guidelines prescribed by the Office of
931 the Chief Court Administrator, provided the subject has reached the
932 age of majority, (iv) law enforcement officials and prosecutorial
933 officials conducting legitimate criminal investigations, (v) a state or
934 federal agency providing services related to the collection of moneys
935 due or funding to support the service needs of eligible juveniles,
936 provided such disclosure shall be limited to that information necessary
937 for the collection of and application for such moneys, and (vi)
938 members and employees of the Board of Pardons and Paroles and
939 employees of the Department of Correction who, in the performance of
940 their duties, require access to such records, provided the subject of the
941 record has been convicted of a crime in the regular criminal docket of
942 the Superior Court and such records are relevant to the performance of
943 a risk and needs assessment of such person while such person is

944 incarcerated, the determination of such person's suitability for release
 945 from incarceration or for a pardon, or the determination of the
 946 supervision and treatment needs of such person while on parole or
 947 other supervised release. Records disclosed pursuant to this subsection
 948 shall not be further disclosed, except that information contained in
 949 such records may be disclosed in connection with bail or sentencing
 950 reports in open court during criminal proceedings involving the
 951 subject of such information.

952 Sec. 31. Section 46b-138b of the general statutes is repealed and the
 953 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

954 In any proceeding concerning the alleged delinquency of a child,
 955 any victim of the alleged delinquent conduct, the parents or guardian
 956 of such victim, [an] a victim advocate for such victim [, appointed]
 957 under section [54-221] 54-220, or such victim's counsel shall have the
 958 right to appear before the court for the purpose of making a statement
 959 to the court concerning the disposition of the case.

960 Sec. 32. Subsection (b) of section 54-76h of the general statutes is
 961 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
 962 *October 1, 2010*):

963 (b) In a proceeding under sections 54-76b to 54-76n, inclusive, the
 964 court shall not exclude any victim from such proceeding or any
 965 portion thereof unless, after hearing from the parties and the victim
 966 and for good cause shown, which shall be clearly and specifically
 967 stated on the record, the court orders otherwise. For the purposes of
 968 this subsection, "victim" means a person who is the victim of a crime
 969 for which a youth is charged, a parent or guardian of such person, the
 970 legal representative of such person or [an] a victim advocate
 971 [appointed] for such person [pursuant to section 54-221] under section
 972 54-220.

973 Sec. 33. Subsection (b) of section 54-76l of the general statutes is
 974 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*

975 *October 1, 2010*):

976 (b) The records of any such youth, or any part thereof, may be
 977 disclosed to and between individuals and agencies, and employees of
 978 such agencies, providing services directly to the youth, including law
 979 enforcement officials, state and federal prosecutorial officials, school
 980 officials in accordance with section 10-233h, court officials, the Division
 981 of Criminal Justice, the Court Support Services Division and [an] a
 982 victim advocate [appointed pursuant to section 54-221] under section
 983 54-220 for a victim of a crime committed by the youth. Such records
 984 shall also be available to the attorney representing the youth, in any
 985 proceedings in which such records are relevant, to the parents or
 986 guardian of such youth, until such time as the youth reaches the age of
 987 majority or is emancipated, and to the youth upon his or her
 988 emancipation or attainment of the age of majority, provided proof of
 989 the identity of such youth is submitted in accordance with guidelines
 990 prescribed by the Chief Court Administrator. Such records shall also
 991 be available to members and employees of the Board of Pardons and
 992 Paroles and employees of the Department of Correction who, in the
 993 performance of their duties, require access to such records, provided
 994 the subject of the record has been adjudged a youthful offender and
 995 sentenced to a term of imprisonment or been convicted of a crime in
 996 the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court, and such records are
 997 relevant to the performance of a risk and needs assessment of such
 998 person while such person is incarcerated, the determination of such
 999 person's suitability for release from incarceration or for a pardon, or
 1000 the determination of the supervision and treatment needs of such
 1001 person while on parole or other supervised release. Such records
 1002 disclosed pursuant to this subsection shall not be further disclosed.

1003 Sec. 34. Subsection (a) of section 54-215 of the general statutes is
 1004 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
 1005 *October 1, 2010*):

1006 (a) The Office of Victim Services shall establish a Criminal Injuries

1007 Compensation Fund for the purpose of funding the compensation and
1008 restitution services provided for by sections 54-201 to 54-233, inclusive.
1009 The fund may contain any moneys required by law to be deposited in
1010 the fund and shall be held by the Treasurer separate and apart from all
1011 other moneys, funds and accounts. The interest derived from the
1012 investment of the fund shall be credited to the fund. Amounts in the
1013 fund may be expended only pursuant to appropriation by the General
1014 Assembly, except that any recovery from the person or persons
1015 responsible or any reimbursement from the applicant received by the
1016 Office of Victim Services pursuant to section 54-212 and deposited in
1017 the fund may be expended. Any balance remaining in the fund at the
1018 end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward in the fund for the fiscal
1019 year next succeeding.

1020 Sec. 35. Subsection (a) of section 54-210 of the general statutes is
1021 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1022 *October 1, 2010*):

1023 (a) The Office of Victim Services or a victim compensation
1024 commissioner may order the payment of compensation under sections
1025 54-201 to 54-233, inclusive, for: (1) Expenses actually and reasonably
1026 incurred as a result of the personal injury or death of the victim,
1027 provided coverage for the cost of medical care and treatment of a
1028 crime victim who does not have medical insurance or who has
1029 exhausted coverage under applicable health insurance policies or
1030 Medicaid shall be ordered; (2) loss of earning power as a result of total
1031 or partial incapacity of such victim; (3) pecuniary loss to the spouse or
1032 dependents of the deceased victim, [including zero to one per cent
1033 loans of up to one hundred thousand dollars, with repayment
1034 beginning five years from the date the loan was awarded,] provided
1035 the family qualifies for compensation as a result of murder or
1036 manslaughter of the victim; (4) pecuniary loss to the relatives or
1037 dependents of a deceased victim for attendance at court proceedings
1038 with respect to the criminal case of the person or persons charged with
1039 committing the crime that resulted in the death of the victim; and (5)

1040 any other loss, except as set forth in section 54-211, resulting from the
1041 personal injury or death of the victim which the Office of Victim
1042 Services or a victim compensation commissioner, as the case may be,
1043 determines to be reasonable. At the discretion of said office or victim
1044 compensation commissioner, there shall be one hundred dollars
1045 deductible from the total amount determined by said office or victim
1046 compensation commissioner. [Loan funds awarded under subdivision
1047 (3) of this subsection shall be used to pay for essential living expenses,
1048 directly resulting from the loss of income provided by the deceased
1049 victim, or preexisting financial obligations that are not otherwise
1050 forgiven or excused. The Office of the Chief Court Administrator shall
1051 establish procedures and forms for the application and repayment of
1052 such loans.]

1053 Sec. 36. Section 54-217 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1054 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

1055 Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 54-204 and 54-205, if it
1056 appears to the Office of Victim Services, prior to taking action upon a
1057 claim and based upon a review of all information then available to the
1058 Office of Victim Services, that such claim is one with respect to which
1059 an award probably will be made and undue hardship will result to the
1060 claimant if [immediate payment is not made] payment is not
1061 expedited, the Office of Victim Services may make an emergency
1062 award to the claimant pending a final determination on the claimant's
1063 application, provided (1) the amount of such emergency award shall
1064 not exceed two thousand dollars, (2) the amount of such emergency
1065 award shall be deducted from any final award made to the claimant,
1066 and (3) the excess of the amount of such emergency award over the
1067 final award, or the full amount of the emergency award if no final
1068 award is made, shall be repaid by the claimant to the Office of Victim
1069 Services.

1070 Sec. 37. Subsection (c) of section 46b-129 of the 2010 supplement to
1071 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu

1072 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

1073 (c) The preliminary hearing on the order of temporary custody or
 1074 order to appear or the first hearing on a petition filed pursuant to
 1075 subsection (a) of this section shall be held in order for the court to: (1)
 1076 Advise the parent or guardian of the allegations contained in all
 1077 petitions and applications that are the subject of the hearing and the
 1078 parent's or guardian's right to counsel pursuant to subsection (b) of
 1079 section 46b-135; (2) assure that an attorney, and where appropriate, a
 1080 separate guardian ad litem has been appointed to represent the child
 1081 or youth in accordance with subsection (b) of section 46b-123e and
 1082 sections 46b-129a and 46b-136; (3) upon request, appoint an attorney to
 1083 represent the respondent when the respondent is unable to afford
 1084 representation, in accordance with subsection (b) of section 46b-123e;
 1085 (4) advise the parent or guardian of the right to a hearing on the
 1086 petitions and applications, to be held not later than ten days after the
 1087 date of the preliminary hearing if the hearing is pursuant to an order of
 1088 temporary custody or an order to show cause; (5) accept a plea
 1089 regarding the truth of such allegations; (6) make any interim orders,
 1090 including visitation, that the court determines are in the best interests
 1091 of the child or youth. The court, after a hearing pursuant to this
 1092 subsection, shall order specific steps the commissioner and the parent
 1093 or guardian shall take for the parent or guardian to regain or to retain
 1094 custody of the child or youth; (7) take steps to determine the identity of
 1095 the father of the child or youth, including, if necessary, inquiring of the
 1096 mother of the child or youth, under oath, as to the identity and address
 1097 of any person who might be the father of the child or youth and
 1098 ordering genetic testing, [if necessary,] and order service of the petition
 1099 and notice of the hearing date, if any, to be made upon him; (8) if the
 1100 person named as the father appears, and admits that he is the father,
 1101 provide him and the mother with the notices that comply with section
 1102 17b-27 and provide them with the opportunity to sign a paternity
 1103 acknowledgment and affirmation on forms that comply with section
 1104 17b-27. Such documents shall be executed and filed in accordance with
 1105 chapter 815y and a copy delivered to the clerk of the superior court for

1106 juvenile matters; (9) in the event that the person named as a father
1107 appears and denies that he is the father of the child or youth, advise
1108 him that he may have no further standing in any proceeding
1109 concerning the child, and either order genetic testing to determine
1110 paternity or direct him to execute a written denial of paternity on a
1111 form promulgated by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator.
1112 Upon execution of such a form by the putative father, the court may
1113 remove him from the case and afford him no further standing in the
1114 case or in any subsequent proceeding regarding the child or youth
1115 until such time as paternity is established by formal acknowledgment
1116 or adjudication in a court of competent jurisdiction; (10) identify any
1117 person or persons related to the child or youth by blood or marriage
1118 residing in this state who might serve as licensed foster parents or
1119 temporary custodians and order the Commissioner of Children and
1120 Families to investigate and determine, not later than thirty days after
1121 the preliminary hearing, the appropriateness of placement of the child
1122 or youth with such relative or relatives; and (11) in accordance with
1123 the provisions of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children
1124 pursuant to section 17a-175, identify any person or persons related to
1125 the child or youth by blood or marriage residing out of state who
1126 might serve as licensed foster parents or temporary custodians, and
1127 order the Commissioner of Children and Families to investigate and
1128 determine, within a reasonable time, the appropriateness of placement
1129 of the child or youth with such relative or relatives.

1130 Sec. 38. Subsection (d) of section 46b-137 of the 2010 supplement to
1131 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1132 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

1133 (d) Any confession, admission or statement, written or oral, made
1134 by the parent or parents or guardian of the child or youth after the
1135 filing of a petition alleging such child or youth to be neglected,
1136 uncared-for or dependent, shall be inadmissible in any proceeding
1137 held upon such petition against the person making such admission or
1138 statement unless such person shall have been advised of the person's

1139 right to retain counsel, and that if the person is unable to afford
1140 counsel, counsel will be appointed to represent the person, that the
1141 person has a right to refuse to make any statement and that any
1142 statements the person makes may be introduced in evidence against
1143 the person, except that any statement made by the mother of any child
1144 or youth, upon inquiry by the court and under oath if necessary, as to
1145 the identity of any person who might be the father of the child or
1146 youth shall not be inadmissible if the mother was not so advised.

1147 Sec. 39. Subsection (d) of section 46b-137 of the 2010 supplement to
1148 the general statutes, as amended by section 87 of public act 09-7 of the
1149 September special session, is repealed and the following is substituted
1150 in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

1151 (d) Any confession, admission or statement, written or oral, made
1152 by the parent or parents or guardian of the child or youth after the
1153 filing of a petition alleging such child or youth to be neglected,
1154 uncared-for or dependent, shall be inadmissible in any proceeding
1155 held upon such petition against the person making such admission or
1156 statement unless such person shall have been advised of the person's
1157 right to retain counsel, and that if the person is unable to afford
1158 counsel, counsel will be appointed to represent the person, that the
1159 person has a right to refuse to make any statement and that any
1160 statements the person makes may be introduced in evidence against
1161 the person, except that any statement made by the mother of any child
1162 or youth, upon inquiry by the court and under oath if necessary, as to
1163 the identity of any person who might be the father of the child or
1164 youth shall not be inadmissible if the mother was not so advised.

1165 Sec. 40. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 54-102a of the general
1166 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1167 (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

1168 (a) The court before which is pending any case involving a violation
1169 of any provision of sections 53a-65 to 53a-89, inclusive, may, before
1170 final disposition of such case, order the examination of the accused

1171 person or, in a delinquency proceeding, the accused child to determine
 1172 whether or not [he] the accused person or child is suffering from any
 1173 venereal disease, unless the court from which such case has been
 1174 transferred has ordered the examination of the accused person or child
 1175 for such purpose, in which event the court to which such transfer is
 1176 taken may determine that a further examination is unnecessary.

1177 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 19a-582, the court
 1178 before which is pending any case involving a violation of section 53-21
 1179 or any provision of sections 53a-65 to 53a-89, inclusive, that involved a
 1180 sexual act, as defined in section 54-102b, may, before final disposition
 1181 of such case, order the testing of the accused person or, in a
 1182 delinquency proceeding, the accused child for the presence of the
 1183 etiologic agent for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or Human
 1184 Immunodeficiency Virus, unless the court from which such case has
 1185 been transferred has ordered the testing of the accused person or child
 1186 for such purpose, in which event the court to which such transfer is
 1187 taken may determine that a further test is unnecessary. If the victim of
 1188 the offense requests that the accused person or child be tested, the
 1189 court may order the testing of the accused person or child in
 1190 accordance with this subsection and the results of such test may be
 1191 disclosed to the victim. The provisions of sections 19a-581 to 19a-585,
 1192 inclusive, and section 19a-590, except any provision requiring the
 1193 subject of an HIV-related test to provide informed consent prior to the
 1194 performance of such test and any provision that would prohibit or
 1195 limit the disclosure of the results of such test to the victim under this
 1196 subsection, shall apply to a test ordered under this subsection and the
 1197 disclosure of the results of such test.

1198 Sec. 41. Subsection (a) of section 54-102b of the general statutes is
 1199 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
 1200 *October 1, 2010*):

1201 (a) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, except as
 1202 provided in subsection (b) of this section, a court entering a judgment

1203 of conviction or [an adjudication of delinquency] conviction of a child
 1204 as delinquent for a violation of section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b or 53a-
 1205 71 or a violation of section 53-21, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a involving
 1206 a sexual act, shall, at the request of the victim of such crime, order that
 1207 the offender be tested for the presence of the etiologic agent for
 1208 acquired immune deficiency syndrome or human immunodeficiency
 1209 virus and that the results be disclosed to the victim and the offender.
 1210 The test shall be performed by or at the direction of the Department of
 1211 Correction or, in the case of a child convicted as delinquent, at the
 1212 direction of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial
 1213 Department or the Department of Children and Families, in
 1214 consultation with the Department of Public Health.

1215 Sec. 42. Section 51-181 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 1216 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2010*):

1217 (a) The Superior Court shall sit continuously throughout the year, at
 1218 such times and places and for such periods as are set by the Chief
 1219 Court Administrator or, with the approval of the Chief Court
 1220 Administrator, his designee, in the following cities or towns except as
 1221 otherwise provided by law: (1) In the judicial district of Ansonia-
 1222 Milford, at Ansonia or Derby and at Milford; (2) in the judicial district
 1223 of Danbury, at Danbury; (3) in the judicial district of Fairfield, at
 1224 Bridgeport; (4) in the judicial district of Hartford, at Hartford and,
 1225 whenever suitable accommodations are provided without expense to
 1226 the state, at Manchester; (5) in the judicial district of Litchfield, at
 1227 Litchfield, New Milford, Winchester and Torrington; (6) in the judicial
 1228 district of Middlesex, at Middletown; (7) in the judicial district of New
 1229 Britain, at New Britain and Bristol; (8) in the judicial district of New
 1230 Haven, at New Haven and Meriden; (9) in the judicial district of New
 1231 London, at Norwich and New London; (10) in the judicial district of
 1232 Stamford-Norwalk, at Stamford; (11) in the judicial district of Tolland,
 1233 at Rockville; (12) in the judicial district of Waterbury, at Waterbury;
 1234 and (13) in the judicial district of Windham, at Putnam and
 1235 Willimantic.

1236 (b) The court shall sit not less than forty weeks in [Bristol and]
1237 Stamford.

1238 Sec. 43. Section 54-105a of the general statutes is repealed and the
1239 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2010*):

1240 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, and each fiscal year
1241 thereafter, any revenue derived by the Department of Information
1242 Technology from the contract for the provision of pay telephone
1243 service to inmates of correctional facilities that is remaining after any
1244 required transfer to the Department of Correction pursuant to section
1245 18-81x, or that is remaining after [any of such revenue is made
1246 available to the Department of Information Technology to administer]
1247 a transfer to the Criminal Justice Information System Governing Board
1248 for the administration of the criminal justice information system,
1249 which transfer shall be not less than one million three hundred
1250 thousand dollars, shall be transferred to the Judicial Department for
1251 staffing and services necessary for the state-wide expansion of the
1252 probation transition program and the technical violation units.

1253 Sec. 44. Section 54-142q of the 2010 supplement to the general
1254 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1255 (*Effective July 1, 2010*):

1256 (a) As used in this section, (1) "governing board" means the
1257 Criminal Justice Information System Governing Board established in
1258 this section, (2) "offender-based tracking system" means an information
1259 system that enables, as determined by the governing board and subject
1260 to this chapter, criminal justice agencies, as defined in subsection (b) of
1261 section 54-142g, the Division of Public Defender Services and the
1262 Office of the Federal Public Defender to share criminal history record
1263 information, as defined in subsection (a) of section 54-142g, and to
1264 access electronically maintained offender and case data involving
1265 felonies, misdemeanors, violations, motor vehicle violations, motor
1266 vehicle offenses for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment may
1267 be imposed, and infractions, and (3) "criminal justice information

1268 systems" means the offender-based tracking system and information
1269 systems among criminal justice agencies.

1270 (b) There shall be a Criminal Justice Information System Governing
1271 Board which shall be within the Office of Policy and Management for
1272 administrative purposes only and shall oversee criminal justice
1273 information systems.

1274 (c) The governing board shall be composed of the Chief Court
1275 Administrator, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Commissioner
1276 of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, the Secretary of
1277 the Office of Policy and Management, the Commissioner of Correction,
1278 the chairperson of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the Chief State's
1279 Attorney, the Chief Public Defender, the Chief Information Officer of
1280 the Department of Information Technology, the Victim Advocate, the
1281 Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, the chairpersons and ranking
1282 members of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly on
1283 judiciary and the president of the Connecticut Police Chiefs
1284 Association. The Chief Court Administrator and a person appointed
1285 by the Governor from among the membership shall serve as
1286 cochairpersons. Each member of the governing board may appoint a
1287 designee who shall have the same powers as such member.

1288 (d) The governing board shall meet at least once during each
1289 calendar quarter and at such other times as the chairperson deems
1290 necessary. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the
1291 transaction of business.

1292 (e) The governing board shall hire an executive director of the board
1293 who shall not be a member of the board and who shall serve at the
1294 pleasure of the board. The executive director shall be qualified by
1295 education, training or experience to oversee the design and
1296 implementation of a comprehensive, state-wide information
1297 technology system for the sharing of criminal justice information as
1298 provided in section 54-142s. The Office of Policy and Management
1299 shall provide office space and such staff, supplies and services as

1300 [necessary for] the executive director deems necessary to properly
1301 carry out his or her duties under this subsection. Any staff so provided
1302 shall report directly to, and be subject to the supervision of, the
1303 executive director.

1304 (f) The governing board shall develop plans, maintain policies and
1305 provide direction for the efficient operation and integration of criminal
1306 justice information systems, whether such systems service a single
1307 agency or multiple agencies. The governing board shall establish
1308 standards and procedures for use by agencies to assure the
1309 interoperability of such systems, authorized access to such systems
1310 and the security of such systems. The governing board may establish
1311 standards specific to the community of users of such criminal justice
1312 information systems.

1313 (g) The governing board shall collaborate with the Department of
1314 Information Technology to develop and implement a service level
1315 agreement that would allow the board to measure the level of services
1316 requested and required, compare the cost of those services as
1317 estimated by the department with the cost of those services if they
1318 were outsourced and determine where to procure such services. Such
1319 service level agreement shall include, but not be limited to, service
1320 availability, disaster recovery and quarterly resource planned activities
1321 that are reconciled on a weekly basis.

1322 [(g)] (h) In addition to the requirements of [subsection (f)]
1323 subsections (f) and (g) of this section, the duties and responsibilities of
1324 the governing board shall be to: (1) Oversee the operations and
1325 administration of criminal justice information systems; (2) establish
1326 such permanent and ad hoc committees as it deems necessary, with
1327 appointments to such committees not restricted to criminal justice
1328 agencies; (3) recommend any legislation necessary for implementation,
1329 operation and maintenance of criminal justice information systems; (4)
1330 establish and implement policies and procedures to meet the system-
1331 wide objectives, including the provision of appropriate controls for

1332 data access and security; and (5) perform all necessary functions to
1333 facilitate the coordination and integration of criminal justice
1334 information systems.

1335 [(h)] (i) A member of the governing board, a member of a
1336 permanent or an ad hoc committee established by the governing
1337 board, and any person operating and administering the offender-based
1338 tracking system shall be deemed to be "state officers and employees"
1339 for the purposes of chapter 53 and section 5-141d.

1340 [(i)] (j) Information that may be accessed by the Division of Public
1341 Defender Services or the Office of the Federal Public Defender
1342 pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be limited to: (1)
1343 Conviction information, as defined in subsection (c) of section 54-142g,
1344 (2) information that is otherwise available to the public, and (3)
1345 information, including nonconviction information, concerning a client
1346 whom the division has been appointed by the court to represent and is
1347 representing at the time of the request for access to such information.

1348 Sec. 45. Sections 51-183e, 51-204, 51-206, 53a-39d and 54-221 of the
1349 general statutes are repealed. (*Effective October 1, 2010*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	51-200
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	51-203
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	51-207
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	51-209
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	9-323
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	9-329a(a)
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	51-50j
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	51-1b
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	51-5a
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	17a-22h(a)
Sec. 11	<i>from passage</i>	17a-22j(b)
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	17a-101
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	46b-38c(c)

Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	47a-69
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	51-217(a)
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	52-186
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	52-259(f)
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	52-259a(b)
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	53a-29(g)
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	53a-32(a)
Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-2a(e)
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-56e(d)
Sec. 23	<i>from passage</i>	54-56j
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-63d(c)
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-76j(b)
Sec. 26	<i>July 1, 2010</i>	54-108c
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-142i
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	46b-122(a)
Sec. 30	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	46b-124(d)
Sec. 31	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	46b-138b
Sec. 32	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-76h(b)
Sec. 33	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-76l(b)
Sec. 34	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-215(a)
Sec. 35	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-210(a)
Sec. 36	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-217
Sec. 37	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	46b-129(c)
Sec. 38	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	46b-137(d)
Sec. 39	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	46b-137(d)
Sec. 40	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-102a(a) and (b)
Sec. 41	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	54-102b(a)
Sec. 42	<i>July 1, 2010</i>	51-181
Sec. 43	<i>July 1, 2010</i>	54-105a
Sec. 44	<i>July 1, 2010</i>	54-142q
Sec. 45	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To make certain revisions concerning the powers and procedures of the Judicial Branch, including appellate procedures, emergency powers of the Chief Justice and Chief Court Administrator, probation violations, diversionary programs, juvenile matters, victim services and courthouses, and to make certain revisions concerning the duties

and responsibilities of the Criminal Justice Information System Governing Board and the executive director of the board.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]